Morning Oregonian.

PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1890. NO. 7115.

VOL. XX II.

EASTERN.

The Milwaukee Grand Jury Finds a True Bill Against Schiller.

Charging him With Maliciously Burning the Newhall House.

A Cheeky Land Steal in Louisiana Nipped in the Bud.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.

NEW ORLEANS Feb 26 A stupendous steal has just been discovered perhaps not to exceed in magnitude the steals of the Star Route gang but nevertheless of vast proportions It is claimed the scheme is already approved by the land commissioner at Washington and in which it is alleged that leading state officers are interested It is alleged that leading members law of congress of a portion of the old Chalmette battle ground was declared swamp land under the law of congress of 1850 and as such was turned over to the state but immediately purchased at 25 cents per acre Under the conception of the scheme is given to understand that had not been turned over to the state by the general government at the time of the passage of the swamp land act and receive one half of all the proceeds therefrom the general government would have retained the land in question Papers were forwarded to the commissioner at Washington who returned them requiring evidence that the property was swamp land at the time of the passage of the act of 1850 Affidavits to this effect had been forwarded, signed by Messrs Decrose Maspero Lee and General Beauregard In the meantime the

SCHEME WAS DISCOVERED

By an owner of an adjacent tract, who protested that the allegations of the affidavits were false where upon Hickory silenced him by depositions from prominent and influential men showing that the protestor was a non-resident and knew nothing thereof This caused a non-resident and knew nothing thereof This caused a long time ago to examine the antecedents of the land claimant, whom he discovered that the identical property in question had been cultivated as a sugar plantation for more than 100 years that thereupon he purchased for the state a advanced line of earth on the levee up Jackson a advanced line of earth on the levee up Jackson a victory which was consummated for the sum of $20,000 for this purchase, whereupon the Louisiana Sugar Refining association was organized and was commenced to dig canals and ditches for about sixty feet, and then left off as the water was breaking out Gilchrist who was the governor at the time was given a fee of $50,000 to the state for the use of his name to the department

Connecticut Democrats.

HARTFORD, Feb 26.—The grand jury in the United States court room, opened this afternoon on a charge by Judge Shipman, former leader of the bar in the state, instructing him first as to the duties of the grand jurors. The first charges of crime were against Sheriff Hubbard of Middletown, who is charged with wilfully maliciously and felonious- ly neglecting to perform his duty during the death of Thomas E Hurst, David G Power Robt Hoare Kate Langdon Angelina and Libbie A Childs No indictments were returned The charges against the sheriff and those of the governor and manager of the Connecticut Company, it is believed that indictments for man- slaughter will be returned against Nash Aubrey and Sergeant Delaney. The labors of the grand jury are finished before next week

More Rum than Food

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The *Herald* prints a half column article showing the startling disproportion of the money spent for liquor to other places of business in this city. There are 10,000 saloons or one to every 100 inhabitants, and in some districts 250 rum shops to the square. The various shops and stores and markets and groceries can be procured food for the people. The figures are more than startling. The total sum of $100,000,000 is spent annually in New York by 270 These statistics were gathered under the auspices of the Good Government whose first publication meets with a storm of abuse by the liquor trade. The movement was begun in London in fostered by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisting at the restriction of the liquor traffic, and has already spread to New York. The movement is to be pushed by the Good Government Clubs. Hereafter obligatory upon all individuals to be appointed to-night to the Board of Excise, the liquor license in the city of Brooklyn, and disorderly saloons and dens of ram selling to minors and in

Broken Bitten

CHICAGO, Feb 26.—A correspondent writes to the Times that Blaine must have been sold in the painting supposed to be by Rubens and owned by Lord Baltimore the founder of Maryland. The resemblance is remarkable in many circumstances with no paint- ing of Rubens portraits that subsequently have been sold and carried off all things of the original members of the family, except the picture that in 1863 a Baltimore much such a picture as Blaine's and the supposed picture it was a fire screen only this was found to be a Rubens. He is of the opinion that the picture now in Blaine's possession is the original painted Glo, to examine the antecedents of the land claimed, whom he discovered that the identical property in question had been cultivated as a sugar plantation for more than 100 years that thereupon he purchased for the state a advanced line of earth on the levee up Jackson a victory which was consummated for the sum of $20,000 for this purchase, whereupon the Louisiana Sugar Refining association was organized and was commenced to dig canals and ditches for about sixty feet, and then left off as the water was breaking out Gilchrist who was the governor at the time was given a fee of $50,000 to the state for the use of his name to the department

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Fatal Attachments.

CHICAGO, Feb 26.—Attachments continue to be issued against the property of the Argentine Republic and threat of the executive committee will be called for unless the suits are withdrawn and discontinued, and the attachments have been made by Archbishop Williams of Boston Edwards retrieving the Indianapolis Special attachments were issued against real estate recently conveyed by

Suffocation, Granted.

CHICAGO, Feb 26.—Judge Barrett in the Sa decision on the application Attorney General Hamilton in behalf of the Union Telegraph Com- pany for the appointment of a receiver of that corporation The

Loss of Colonization Schooner.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—Captain Dana Lost of the schooner Lizzie Lee, has arrived in this city Thurs- day night. The vessel attempt to settle on the Oklahoma lands, but were forcibly ejected by United States troops to the Kansas

Coal Keepers.

COLUMBUS, Feb 26.—In the legislative investiga- tion into the treatment of the insane asylum D A R Gould, an inmate in 1879, testified to a num- ber of cases of cruelty, where prisoners were beaten and locked up unjustly

The Surgeon's Corps.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The surgeon's corps of the army now consists of about $200 000 on which is paid to local officers of Boston to Portland, Oregon, estimated here of $100 000

Washington's Outlook.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 26.—Sixty one ballot for senator, in joint session today, there being a large number of absentees Latimer, (dem) 27 Palmer (rep) 26 Squire (rep) 2 scattering 4

Wheat From Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 26.—Monroe County Land Company initiated a movement to induce a delegation to accompany free trade between the United States and Mexico.

Polk's Case Continued.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 26.—The case of ex Treasurer Polk was called in the criminal court today but was continued on account of the illness of Polk

Obituary.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—Margaret Mather actress is dangerously ill with pneumonia. There are great doubts as to her recovery

Shooting Stabbing.

Boise Statesman

One of the strong commercial and railway towns of the northwest is the town of Weed Lake, on the junction of the Wood river branch and the Weed Lake located fifty miles south of Hailey. It has a delightful site in the broad open meadows of the lower Little Wood river valley at an altitude of about 4500 feet above the sea level. The rich agricultural land in street in the Wood valley is to the north and the famous Gibbon- ville—one of the most important farming districts in Idaho—lies only about fifty miles to the south. Bounding the immense herds of cattle and horses owned by the ranch men pasturing on the ranges of the most placer mining district in the northwest. Big Wood river, Little Wood river, Camas creek and Little Wood river districts all convey their products to Weed Lake. The Oregon Short Line railroad will also be a direct connection from Weed Lake, and will save to shippers a large amount in freight charges over the present rates. Weed is bound to be a big town. Already it has a number of substantial business houses, and many more are under construction. Its location as a railroad point and as the natural outlet for the products of a large area of rich country, insures its rapid growth. Weed Lake is the natural point for the location of wholesale houses to supply the trade of the country to the north, east and south

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING FEB. 27, 1883.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

It is stated that sufficient stock of the Canadian Pacific railway company has been paid in in England to assure completion of the road. The sum realized is said to be about $30,000,000 in cash, and the bankers were anxious to take more. This, with the subsidy of $25,000,000 in cash and 25,000,000 acres of land given by the Dominion government will be an ample fund. Extraordinary fortune has befallen the new syndicate which has undertaken to complete the road. Besides the subsidies and subscriptions named above, the Dominion government has turned over to the company the line from Thunder Bay to Winnipeg, and also the Pacific coast section, upon which there had been an expenditure of many millions of dollars. The government also grants a monopoly for ten years to the Canadian Pacific and no parallel or competing line can be chartered during the time. The eastern division is now in operation from Montreal via Ottawa, to Mattawa, 318 miles, and is nearly completed, and construction trains are running beyond Lake Nipissing. The division will be completed by the 1st of September to Algoma mills, near Sault Ste. Marie, at the eastern outlet of Lake Superior, and the company is now having built in Glasgow six powerful iron steamers, to run from Algoma to Thunder Bay, and there connect with the division to Winnipeg, which is now virtually completed and is being run by the contractors. West of Winnipeg the road is completed and running to Regina, N. W. T., 366 miles, and from Regina to Swift Current, 145 miles, a new division is just opened for business. The line around the north side of Lake Superior is in progress, and will prove some of the heaviest construction on the entire route. This will not be ready for operation for one or two years at least, but in the meantime the steamers will form a good summer line. The mileage completed and track laid during 1882 aggregated 543 miles, leaving only about 45 miles to be completed to the Saskatchewan river. It is said that the line will be completed this year to the Rocky mountains, about 900 miles west from Winnipeg.

LUMBER FOR THE FUTURE.

It is asserted by a journal devoted to the interests of the lumber trade (published at Minneapolis) that the entire supply of white pine growing in the United States and ready for the axe does not greatly, if at all, exceed 80,000,000 feet, and this estimate includes small and inferior trees which a few years ago would not have been considered at all in making such an estimate. The annual cut of white pine lumber is not now far from 10,000,000 feet, and the demand is constantly and rapidly increasing. At this rate the supply of pine in the United States will be entirely exhausted before the expiration of another decade. The publication of these facts has more than doubled the value of pine lands in some parts of the country. It is now certain that no great unexplored body of white pine remains.

Where is there a body of timber which can supply the want that will be felt after the white pine of the upper Mississippi and the lake country shall have been exhausted? In the southern states there is considerable supply; but the rapidly increasing demand for lumber in that section will prevent any considerable shipment toward the north and the northwest. The only remaining belt of timber of any great extent is that of the Pacific coast. This, as yet, is almost untouched. But it cannot be long until heavy inroads will be made upon it. The demand for lumber in the open country towards the east will soon grow to enormous proportions. If experience had elsewhere is worth anything it will not be many years till our timber lands are far more valuable than any others. And yet doubtless in western Oregon and western Washington, where timber abounds, a great deal will be destroyed in order to open the lands to cultivation. Present necessity will require this; though undoubtedly within the next generation, if not in fact, the timber on the lands, if left untouched, would have far higher value than the lands will then possess as cultivated fields.

CO-EDUCATION.

There is not a school of high grade in Oregon whose facilities are not open alike to men and women. Even in the medical college of this city women are admitted to the same classes and upon the same terms as men. The founders of our educational system, many years ago, and in advance of the popular opinion of that time, discarded old-fogy and false notions in regard to co-education, which even yet prevail in many parts of the eastern states. More than twelve hundred men and women of New York are now petitioning Columbia college to open its doors to women, and in Philadelphia a similar effort is being made to effect a similar reform in the University of Pennsylvania. Several of the great institutions where co-education has been successfully established are making reports which must necessarily affect the decision as to the request of the New York and Philadelphia petitioners. It was not long ago that President Angell, of Michigan University, after most earnestly commending the system of co-education, proudly pointed to the fact that a good proportion of the woman graduates of Ann Arbor are holding conspicuous positions as medical practioners or teachers, among them being the president and five other members of the faculty of Wellesley college. And now Oberlin college reports, in its catalogue for the present year, that 780 young women are in training in its various departments for the work of life—the number of male students being 703. Oberlin might boast even greater things than Ann Arbor as to the usefulness of its women graduates, but the members of the Oberlin faculty are exceedingly modest, even refusing to have honorary titles tacked to their names. President Eliot made an incognito visit to the great institution of the Western Reserve about ten years ago and although he was not converted by what he saw to the pure doctrine of co-education, the Harvard Annex is thought to have been suggested by his inspection of the Oberlin method.

Some scoundrels employed in the office of the commissioner of jurors of New York city are taking advantage of the well-known disinclination of merchants and other business men to sit on juries, organized a ring to blackmail them in return for having their names left off the jury lists. They made from $50,000 to $400,000 by their rascally scheme, and for ten years they have gone on unchecked if not unsuspected. Four men have been arrested, and one of them has turned state's evidence. The penalty is imprisonment for not more than ten years, or a fine not to exceed $5000 or both. This is a new and popular scheme of jury-fixing, and must excite the admiration of the eminent jury fixers of the department of justice.

Secretary Chandler is making an effort to have the revenue marine turned over to the navy department and the secretary of the treasury, who now controls that service, insists that it shall remain under its present management. The revenue marine ought to be abolished, and the navy ought to do its work. The twelve hundred naval officers who are now idly "awaiting orders" would find proper employment in the coast work and the government ought not to have to pay for a special service.

A farmer of Yamhill informs us that the wheat in that county is not so badly injured by freezing weather as was at first supposed. Fields that looked entirely dead are beginning to show hopeful signs of life. Except on flat lands it is thought there will be little loss.

WAGNER AND DARWIN.

Richard Wagner is one of the heroic figures in the intellectual life of the century. His life contained an epoch in art as important as that made by Darwin in science. The century has been full of intellectual development and revolution, much of which has had its credit in Germany, but it was reserved for Wagner to create the epoch. To compass the growth and advance of an age into part of a short life is to certainly to dismiss the quality and vitality of his work. The next century must decide whether he will survive Bach and Beethoven on the one hand and Verdi and Rossini on the other. There is no room for dissent as to the mill-stone upon his art and his contemporaries. No composer has ever equaled or approached him in this particular, and the revolution his personal influence has wrought is unsurpassed can be compared to nothing in the history of literature or art. It is necessary to seek a fitting parallel in the realm of science, and to measure his achievements by those of Bacon and Darwin. There is an instructive similarity between his career and that of the great apostle of evolution, in the value of his original contributions to the principles of his art, in the energy and single-ness of purpose with which he worked out his theories through years of popular indifference or rejection, and in the wonderful triumph which he lived to see. Like Darwin he began with hardly a single believer, and ended with all the greatest and best among his contemporaries ranged as his enthusiastic or reluctant disciples. He has made a new music, as the other made a new science. Whatever may be said of his works, however later ages may modify or improve upon his extraordinary theories, he has impressed his personality upon his art in a way that will change its whole course and tendency for the future. He has been a popular educational force in the same way as Darwin. The long and fierce contention to which his theories gave birth has attracted popular attention to his art and diffused a general perception of the deeper truths, principles and relations of musical composition, as the evolution contest popularized knowledge of the deeper truths of science.

A paper was read before the Paris Academy of Medicine last month on the use of water in typhoid fever, which is attracting much attention. The treatment consists, substantially, in putting the patient into a bath warmed to the temperature of his body, and then gradually cooling it down to sixty or even forty degrees. The effect of this application is said to be magical in the immediate amelioration of the fever. The permanent effect of it is best shown in the statistics accompanying the paper. In the French army, between 1875 and 1880, there were 26,047 cases of typhoid fever; of these 9597 died, being a mortality of 36.7 per cent. In the corresponding time there were in the German army 24,835 cases of typhoid fever, of whom 1491 died—a mortality of about 10 per cent. The character of the disease was much the same in both armies, and the general habits and health of the men the same. The only noticeable difference was that in the German army the water treatment was largely used. Many other figures are given, all from official statistics and all pointing in the same direction.

Washington and Dakota are not alone in appealing for admission into the union. New Mexico, Utah and Montana also want to come in. Dakota and Washington are republican, Utah is solidly democratic, and New Mexico and Montana are doubtful but incline toward democracy. Indeed, it seems to be the prospect of having a democratic congress, which moves the Butte *Miner*, the leading democratic daily of Montana, to rise and remark that "the time now seems ripe that the blocking, which has so long held us in position while our civil structure was building, should now be knocked away to allow the ship of state to glide forth on the sea of governmental independence." As, according to the *Miner's* own showing, the territory has only population enough for about two-thirds of a representative in congress, there is probably no prospect of this unwieldy but immature "ship of state" gliding forth for some time to come.

Congressman Morse, of Boston, figures out how we could secure a good navy at no great cost. He says the useless Charleston navy yard could be sold for ten millions, and the interest on this sum, together with what is needlessly spent in salaries and wages for useless employes about the yard, would be enough to build one first-class steel war ship every two years. We certainly have less navy for the money spent than any country in the world. If there is no other way, let us make a contract with Great Britain to furnish us naval protection. We believe we could hire it done for one quarter what it costs us.

It must be said to the credit of the southern people that they feel very deeply the humiliation involved in the recent heavy defalcations in the southern states by native democratic office-holders. The Charleston *News and Courier*, a leading newspaper of the south, and a journal of independence and ability, says: "These officials must be made to understand that, when they misapply, for any reason, the money intrusted to them, they are thieves and nothing but thieves, and will be branded as thieves and treated as thieves."

The little river Clyde, a partly artificial stream, which a few years ago could scarcely admit a ten-ton schooner, now conveys from the stocks from which are launched very nearly one half of the new ships of Great Britain. The orders for vessels are so numerous that the shipbuilders along its banks cannot keep up with them; and yet in the United States, which possess all the advantages for shipbuilding, the yards are idle and dry rot pervades the shipbuilding industry.

The market value of the silver bullion in the "daddy dollar," which in 1878 was over 90 cents, is now a fraction under 85 cents; that is to say, the present intrinsic value of our silver dollar is more than 14 cents below that of the gold dollar. Is there no danger in this depreciation of a coin that is still being turned out by the mints at the rate of $27,000,000 a year, mainly for the sake of giving the owners of bonanza mines a profitable market for their product?

Mr Belin, elected to the United States senate to succeed Mr. Windom, announces that he is a republican, and nothing but a republican; that he is not responsible for the fact that he was elected by the aid of democratic votes, and that that fact will not affect his political conduct. Thus perishes the hope that Senator David, as "the independent party," was to have a successor.

The demand for dwelling houses is just now very great. There are probably not five vacant houses in town, and most of those in progress have been leased in advance. Rents have advanced to a rate, which even at the advanced valuation of real estate affords a better per cent. than time loans. The demand for dwellings must of necessity cause the erection of many houses for rent this year.

The botanical garden, for which congress is asked to appropriate $17,000, has cost $600,000 in the past thirty five years, and its only return is bonquets for congressmen's wives and sweethearts. The committee on agriculture will recommend that it be abolished.

In the river and harbor bill, as reported by the house committee, the amount for the Cascades of the Columbia is $125,000. Mail advices place the amount for the mouth of the Columbia at only $75,000. The whole amount for the Mississippi foots up $2,040,000.

The government has spent $200,000 of late trying to coop Payne out of the Indian country. The Indians offer to take the job off the government's hands, free of

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER. Apply at 74 Second st. 2[illegible]

WANTED—BOY OF GOOD STEADY HABITS, from 15 years of age, at the Turn Table Co., Portland. 2[illegible]

WANTED—SITUATION TO DO LIGHT HOUSE work and sewing. Call or address 21 Ohio st. [illegible]

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL house work; must understand cooking. Apply at 250 Morrison st. [illegible]

WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, suite of rooms and board. A good price will be paid for suitable accommodations. Address Post Office Box [illegible]

FOR SALE.

HOUSE OF SEVEN ROOMS ON N. PARK ST., between Land E. Price $700. Inquire of A. Snyder, 51 Park st.

TURKISH BATHS, 113 MORRISON ST.

FOR SALE.

160 ACRES LAND, NEW FRAME HOUSE, three miles from Hillsboro, 4 miles from railroad, 25 miles from Seattle. Only $600 cash; balance on time; good title. Address "Land," this office. 22[illegible]

LOST.

ON FEB. 20, A GOLD THIMBLE, ON SALMON street, between Fourth and Fifth, or on Fifth, between Salmon and Morrison. The finder will be suitably rewarded upon returning it to 29 Morrison st.

JOHN SHAVER,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

105 First Street, Room 8, upstairs.

22d m

FOR SALE.

Some choice lots at New Tacoma.

[illegible] C. P. FERRY, 87 Stark St.

FOR SALE.

Two of the choicest lots on Nineteenth street, near I. C. P. FERRY, 87 Stark St. [illegible]

REMOVAL.

Frank Bros. have removed to Nos. 36 and 70 Front street, between Pine and Oak. Dolph & Thompson block.) 127dtw

EVANS' ADDITION TO ALBINA.

Situated immediately east of the O. R. & N. Co.'s improvements.

Lots and blocks for sale.

Apply to OLDENBURG, HARVEY & LEARY, Agents, No. 10 Washington st., National Bank building. 127dtf

REMOVAL.

Frank Bros. have removed to Nos. 36 and 70 Front street, between Pine and Oak. Dolph & Thompson block.) 127dtw

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between J. B. Congle and J. B. Wyatt, under the firm name of J. B. Congle & Co., has been dissolved under date January 1, 1883, by mutual consent, Mr. J. B. Wyatt retiring. The business will be continued at the old stand, Nos. 10 and 12 Front st., by Mr. J. B. Congle, who will collect all outstanding accounts and pay the liabilities of said firm.

J. B. CONGLE,

J. B. WYATT.

Portland, Oregon, Feb. 26, 1883. 27

FOR SALE.

SIX LOTS IN KERN'S ADDITION TO EAST Portland.

Ten acres, with house cost us over $200, adjoining Rafferty's on Section Line Road.

Four acres adjoining O. R. & N. Co.'s grounds, in South Portland; over 300 fir trees fronting.

Two lots on Market street, Portland.

One lot with two houses, on Fourth street.

Four lots in Hanson's addition to East Portland, with house, costing $1750. Only $2,500.

Apply soon. JOHN SHAVER,

105 First St., Room 8, upstairs.

PACIFIC LODGE, NO. 11, A. O. U. W.

ALL MEMBERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the resolution passed at a special meeting of this lodge, on Feb. 15, 1883, to change the night and place of meeting, has been approved by the Grand Master Workman, and that hereafter this lodge will hold its meetings for duly transacting business each and every Tuesday of each month in Temperance Hall, over Pre dieu's music store, at 8 o'clock P. M.

C. A. M. MEYERS, W. C. TERRY,

Recorder. Master Workman.

HARDWARE STOCK FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY ENTIRE STOCK OF general hardware, (no unsalable goods), at cost and freight, with trade goods valued at 12 cents. Will sell or rent brick store, 30x80, with the shop at rear, situated in a growing town in the heart of a fine agricultural country. Reasons for selling, ill health. Address "O," care of Corbett, Failing & Co., Portland. 22d1wtues

J. K. JONES.

FOR SCHOOL DIRECTOR.

Believing it would only be fair and just that the northern part of the city should be represented in the Board of School Directors of School District No. 1, and knowing Nicholas Veerkeg to be well qualified for the position, he having been for many years a director in District No. 2, now absorbed by District No. 1, and a worker in the cause of education, we, the undersigned, unit in urging his election as one of the directors, and do hereby pledge it as our earnest support thereto.

W. MUNGER, O. M. MERRIAM,
H. EATON, C. E. SPENCER,
EDDY, PICKARD & CO. JAMES S. GUILD,
DANIEL MACKAY, P. HAGNER,
D. C. TOWNSEND, A. W. SHOEMAKER,
CHARLES KLOCKNER, W. H. COUNTISS,
HEATHERWOOD, T. O. S. HEPPINGTON,
J. W. RUNN, JAMES BRADY,
R. D. INMAN, GEO. W. GUILD,
T. J. MALONG, A. G. B. HOELS.

JOHN R. WALKER,

Notary Public and Conveyancer,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY LAND business entrusted to him. Address JOHN R. WALKER,

11 Longview, Cowlitz Co., W. T.

RIVER VIEW ADDITION TO ALBINA.

Situate immediately adjoining the O. R. & N. Co.'s improvements.

BLOCKS FOR SALE.

Apply to OLDENBURG, HARVEY & LEARY, Agents, No. 10 Washington St., National Bank Building.

ENGWER'S PURE BORAX SOAP

Wholesale Depot 128 Front St.

27 ISAAC D. HUNTOON & CO.

SPRING SEASON, 1883.

The first MILLINERY Invoice of

NEW STYLES IN HATS

For the Spring, now open at

P. VAN DUSEN & CO.'S,

[illegible] 111 First St., Bekum's Building.

DAYTON, HALL & LAMBERSON

SLEDGES. WEDGES.

Sole Agents DRUCK Wedges and Sledges.

Deitz' Axle Oil,

A Patent Compound.

Deitz' Axle Oil

Outwears any Known Oil or Grease.

Deitz' Axle Oil

Prevents all Friction, Warming or Heating of Axles.

Deitz' Axle Oil

It is a great Embellisher for Wheels like Bronze, Movers and Threshers' Machines.

Deitz' Axle Oil

Indispensable to the Stable or Farmer as a Home or Cattle Ointment.

Deitz' Axle Oil

Will cure Scratches, Cracked Heels, Galls, Sores, Contracted Hoofs, or any Skin Disease.

Deitz' Axle Oil

Is worth $50 in addition, [illegible]

ENGWER'S PURE BORAX SOAP

Wholesale Depot 128 Front St.

27 ISAAC D. HUNTOON & CO.

A. E. Williams & Co., General Machinists, 82 Front street.

TEMPORARY REMOVAL.

DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF [illegible] will be temporarily located on 3d Floor, between Clerk of Washington st. and [illegible]

L. K. G. SMITH.

Having sold our interest in the Real Estate and Insurance firm of Ferry, White & Rigen, I am now prepared to offer my services attention to real estate brokerage. All orders will receive prompt attention.

[illegible] C. P. FERRY.

FOR SALE.

ALL OR PART OF W. 1/2 BLOCK 13 PROBERT'S Addition to Albina. Address O. W. PITTOCK, Or. gonian office.

GO TO C. E. MORRISON'S Clipper KERO-SENE STORE for the best bargains in Portland. 47 Morrison st., 2nd store.

ARE YOU

GOING TO TERMINUS TO-DAY? MANLY & GOE, or LENT, McCRUM & YOUNG, will show you the eligible lots in this tract.

NEW TO-DAY.

AT THE

Union Raw Store,

YOU CAN BUY

FOR TEN CENTS:

A Good Tooth Brush,
OR
3 Cakes of Good Toilet Soap,
OR
A Packet Match Box and 100 Wax Matches,
OR
One-blade Pocket Knife,
OR
A Bottle of Mucilage and Brush,
OR
A Good Dressing Comb,
OR
A Pocket Comb,
OR
A Steel Watch Chain,
OR
A Good Scrubbing Brush,
OR
Your Choice of Dozens of other Useful Articles.

FOR 15 CENTS

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. of Portland, Oregon, a common carrier, having transported the personal property from various points in the states of Oregon and California and territory of Washington, to the town of Portland, in the state of Oregon, at the request of the lawful owners thereof, and the same having remained in the warehouse of the said company, in the city of Portland, in the state of Oregon, for a long time, to wit: for more than six months last past, and the said company, as well for freight, charges and storage, as for other charges, has a lien upon the same for the payment of the same, and the said company, through its duly authorized agent, has demanded payment of the said charges, and the same have not been paid

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ty of Vienna, [illegible]
ty of Buda-Pesth, [illegible]
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The Daily Oregonian.
TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 27, 1883.

CITY.

PERSONAL RECORD MENTS.—Several years ago, when the vicinity of Delay's wharf at Albina was a howling wilderness, three pound houses were constructed by the owners of various patented productions in the vicinity of commerce in that direction. Finally the development of commerce in that direction has been so great, and the real estate owners have been so pressed, that the pounder houses have been removed thereby, that the pounder houses have been removed from their original location and find themselves arranged in regular order on lots and blocks, streets and avenues, in different parts of the Portland Gaming Co.'s Albina addition. The Albina pounder works of the Portland Gaming Co.'s Albina addition the residence property about to be erected, and will be completed to some secluded spot, where "the boys" cannot find it and bother them packing off scale.

EXAMINATION OVER.—In the police court yesterday, Frank Wheeler was arraigned for examination, on the charge of murdering Fred Swarz at the Palace theater bar-room last Thursday night. The state was represented by Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Logan, and the defendant by Messrs. Hogue and Campbell and Hon. R. Williams. Abouta dozen witnesses were examined, but not so many facts concerning the tragedy were elicited as have been published during the last week or ten days. The only thing at variance with the statements heretofore published was the testimony of Jay Cassidy, a deckhand, who swore that he saw Wheeler shooting as if that from ten to fifteen persons were in the saloon at the time. McCue, the barkeeper, testified that he saw Wheeler shoot the dogs, which were at play with Tyler, the man with the dogs, where Tyler was standing when he saw the affray. Wheeler, Fuston, Tyler and Thomas were then placed on the stand, and each testified that he could not remember having spoken to Wheeler, never saw him before and did not recollect anything about the affair or his arrest, the examination of Mr. Wheeler, the case was continued till to-day.

PROFITS BY SEA.—Yesterday morning Capt. Robert Worth of the Eliza Stills, received the sad intelligence of the drowning of his brother, Giles Worth, 2d officer of the American Steamship Company's steamer Ohio, plying between Philadelphia and Liverpool. The vessel encountered a very heavy storm, and the first intimation received by the Liverpool agents of the disaster was the arrival of the vessel at that port with her decks in a way that made it evident that she had encountered a storm of more than ordinary severity. Upon examining the vessel's log, it was found that on the night of the 3d inst., during a storm which was then raging with great fury, Giles Worth, 2d officer, was washed overboard by a heavy sea and drowned. He was a native of Ireland, but resided in this city, and was 24 years of age. He was a young man of excellent habits, and was highly esteemed by all who attended the Sunday-school of the First Presbyterian church, of which he was a member. He was also a member of the Portland Fire department, and was formerly employed by the Oregon Steam Navigation company. He was a brother of Mrs. Capt. Robert Worth, and is also survived by his mother, who resides in this city. The deceased was unmarried, and was about to be promoted to the position of first officer of the steamer Ohio, on her next trip to Liverpool.

THE SALMON.—Low in the Columbia and Snake rivers, as mentioned yesterday, and it is likely that the fishing will be resumed by the last of the week.

Fishermen complain that the steamers on the Oregon shore are driving the salmon from the river, but a solid blockade remains at the mouth of the Columbia, and the Vancouver mill people are making a good catch. The steamer Wilson G. Hunt yesterday passed large fleets of boats coming down from above, many of them being loaded to the gunwales with salmon. The steamer Lurline also passed down from above, many of the boats in sight at the time being loaded to the gunwales with salmon. Many fishermen are camped on the islands in the river, and are fishing day and night, and the river is literally alive with salmon. The fishermen are obliged to remove their nets from the water at low water mark to prevent the salmon from jumping over them. The steamer Lurline left for the mouth of the river on the 3d inst., and has in an immense catch of salmon. The steamer Wilson G. Hunt will probably be sent down to the mouth of the river to-day, and will remain there for some time. The Lurline will also be sent down to the mouth of the river, and will remain there for some time. The Lurline will also be sent down to the mouth of the river, and will remain there for some time.

THE DOCK.—The dock at the police court was crowded yesterday and the portion of the house for spectators uncomfortably crowded. Only seven cases on the list and was sent before Recorder Leonard following for 10 days, after which time they were up three too and costs or four days in the county jail. Two were fined $10 and costs, forfeited bail. Five Chinamen were arraigned on a charge of obstructing the sidewalk on Second street. In the Smith building, on Second street were taught that they must thoroughfare with impunity, and the testimony Judge Moreland was under advisement. The case of Ah Sing, charged with assault, was continued.

BUILDING.—The school directors met and decided to erect a three-story brick school house, to be used as the High school, to accommodate primary and grammar grades. The building will have eighteen rooms, six rooms on each of the first and second floors, and four in the basement, which will also contain an auditorium and extra exercises. The Park school will be a regular grammar and primary school. The school lines will be somewhat changed, which will relieve the pressure upon the Park school. The last regular meeting of the board will be held Thursday, and the building, the architect to be employed, and the new building.

ASSAULT.—One of the five soldiers who were sent to jail last Friday night as prisoners from Albina, in charge of an officer and guarded by one of the guard while on the steamer on the steamer. The bullet struck him in the breast and lodged in the left lung, causing a serious wound. He was put under the care of the hospital. It is not known what was fired by accident or with attempt to escape on the part of the prisoner.

ARRESTED.—Charles Bird's running account of a few days ago near Gresham, has at last set in the barn yard of Bird's farm, and full speed under a shed on Bird's land, but riding for the gate, with such force that the horse's head being instantaneous. Bird, by all who attended the case, came in last at every

Captain A. Hughes, for many years the Oregon Steamship company's line and the Oregon Railway & Navigation company's line, has been appointed agent for the Pacific Coast Steamship Co. J. B. Hyland, master of the Columbia, Mr. Hughes received recognition of his long and faithful service capacity, and can always depend upon him than to his many

ARRESTED.—Chas. A. Malarkey has secured bail of the quarter block on Front and Morrison, and the dwellings converted into a public house, adjoining them, a saloon on the Morrison street.

ACCIDENT.—Conductor Cain has now the Fulman sleepers run between Portland to Lake Pond d'Oreille. The Oregon Railway & Navigation Co. O. R. & N. trains, east and west, arrive about 8 A. M. For the day the Columbia river, the Pullmans will be run.

FIRE.—The Cains woman who fired the Portland masters and sought protection in the police last Sunday, was married to the city jail by Judge Moreland, to her husband. Death gave the bride away, and the customary privilege of the bride of the conclusion of the

Fire Insurance.—One of the Chinamen insured by the explosion in East Portland died at the hospital early yesterday morning. It is said he was burned internally. Two of the inmates of the hospital have like symptoms, and it is believed that they will die.

The building committee—Wm. Kapus and C. C. Schuyler—of district No. 1, have been meeting the last four years, have been examining the books, records and papers of the D. L. C. Hawthorne, Clerk of this district, for the past year ending March, 1883.

Work will commence to-day on J. A. Strowbridge's three-story brick block; fourth feet, on the southeast corner of Second and Yamhill streets. Lovell La Roque are the architects and Lovell the contractor. The cost will be about

PERSONAL.

Hon. L. L. McArthur, of The Dalles, is in the city.

Mr. Stanard is reinstated from an extended trip to the interior.

Mr. E. Berger, of the Clackamas Paper Co., is registered in eastern Washington territory.

R. Bennett, deputy collector at Gold Lake, is in the city, and will leave in a few days.

TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—O. H. & Co.
Dissolution.
Notice—O. R. & Co.
Notice—Hall & Chamberlain.
Notice—Lost.
Notice—Real estate.
Notice—Stolen.
Notice—Sewing machine repairer.
Notice—Lost.
Notice—Woods the barber
Notice—Lost.
Notice—Lost.
Notice—Lost.

The Daily Oregonian

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, FEB. 27, 1883

DECISION IN U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

DEADY J.

U. S. Circuit Court, District of Oregon.

FRIDAY, February 23, 1883.

Walter J. Burns vs. the Multnomah Railway Company. No. 974. Suit for an injunction.

County Road—Jurisdiction to Establish.—A county court has no jurisdiction to appoint viewers to establish a county road, except upon the petition of twelve householders of the vicinity, and notice to the persons concerned, as prescribed by §§ 2 and 3 of the road law. Oregon Laws, 731.

2. Idem—Owner Remonstrating.—An order establishing a county road must direct that viewers be appointed, and where the owner of property has not proceeded with the survey should he remonstrate, which petitioners gave a bond to open a portion of the proposed road, such as was not opened at the time of the record never made, the road was not established.

3. Legislative Power or to Legislate Against Common Carrier.—The legislature may legalize the act of a county court in establishing a road without a legal petition, but not without notice to the persons concerned.

4. Taking Private Property for Public Use.—The legislature being prohibited (see Or. Act. § 18) from taking private property for public use without just compensation therefor, it is necessarily implied thereby that the owner of the property so taken shall have notice of the proceeding for appropriation, and an opportunity to be heard thereon.

5. Fourteenth Amendment—Due Process of Law.—Under the fourteenth amendment a state cannot appropriate private property for public use without just compensation therefor, it is necessarily implied thereby that the owner of the property so taken shall have notice of the proceeding and a prescribed opportunity to be heard upon the question involved.

6. Grafton Iron Co. vs. Street Co. & Railway Company.—A grant by a county court under § 26 of the corporation act (Or. Laws, 590), of the use of a street to a railway corporation for the purpose of constructing and operating a railway thereon, is a grant of a franchise, and the order or agreement making the same must be construed most strongly against the corporation and in favor of the public, and that nothing shall pass thereby but what clearly appears to have been intended.

7. Idem—Case in Judgment.—Where the agreement authorized a corporation proposing to construct a railway from Albina to Vancouver, to lay its track through the former place upon certain streets therein—"beginning at the ferry landing at the foot of Mitchel street"—and it appearing that said ferry landing and Mitchel street were different and not contiguous places: *Held*, That the ambiguity must be resolved against the corporation, and the agreement construed as if it read simply, "at the foot of Mitchel street."

8. Appropriation of Street or Highway by Railway.—A railway corporation cannot be authorized under § 26 of the corporation act aforesaid to appropriate a public street or road to its use, unless such road or street has been legally established according to some mode prescribed by statute.

BRADY, J.

The plaintiff brings this suit to restrain the defendant from obstructing the way to and from the east side of the Wallamet river at the southern end of river block 19 in the town of Albina, and east north of East Portland.

On filing the bill, on January 8, 1883, an order was made that the defendant show cause why a provisional injunction should not issue and that the defendant be restrained in the meantime, as prayed in the bill.

The application for a provisional injunction was thereupon argued and answer, and sundry affidavits and exhibits.

From these it appears that the plaintiff is a British subject, and the defendant a corporation organized under the laws of Oregon since May 1, 1882, for the purpose, "in part," of constructing and operating a street railway from or near East Portland or Albina, to the Columbia river, opposite the town of Vancouver, W. T.

On May 28, 1873, George H. Williams, W. W. Page and Edwin Russell, were the owners as tenants in common, of the tract of land on the east side of the river, including the premises now claimed by the plaintiff, upon which they then laid out the town of Albina, and duly platted and recorded the same—the said Russell being then the owner of an undivided one-half of said land.

A street called River street, being 60 feet wide and running from the northern limit of East Portland, northerly, along and parallel with the river and about 180 feet distant therefrom, was duly designated on said plat; and the land between said street and the river, below the ferry landing, was divided thereon in blocks called "River Blocks"—the most southerly one being designated and numbered as "Block 19." But that portion of the tract lying to the southward of River street, containing about one and a half acres, was not laid off into lots or blocks.

A street called "Mitchel street," was also designated upon said plat as commencing at and running easterly from River street—its width being 80 feet and the centre line thereof about 80 feet distant to the northward from the southerly side of block 19.

On August 4, 1875, a strip of land about 60 feet in width and adjoining block 19 on the southward and extending from the water line easterly to River street, was used by the public with the consent of the proprietors as a way to and from the ferry which plied between Albina and North Portland; and on that day Edwin Russell and others, but who or how many others does not appear, petitioned the county court of Multnomah county "to open a county road leading from the ferry landing in the town site of Albina" in a northwesterly direction along the line of the now graded road to the Vancouver road, thence northerly along the said Vancouver road to the north line of section 27 of T. 1 N., of R. 1 E., thence by course and distance along and through said section 27 and sections 28 and 24 of the same township, and "thence northerly and easterly following higher ground to the point known as the house of John Payne road to the Slough road;" whereupon the county court made an order appointing viewers and a surveyor "to view and survey said proposed road."

On September 6, 1875, said viewers filed their report together with the notes of the survey, reciting therein that they had been appointed viewers and a surveyor to view the proposed county road, commencing at the ferry landing in Albina and running northerly and easterly to the slough road, near the residence of Benjamin Sunderland," and recommended "that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, on condition that they shall open that portion of the line between the limits of section 23 and 24" aforesaid "and their own supervision."

On September 13, the county court made an order adopting said report and declaring "that the proposed road be and the same is hereby declared to be a county road according to the survey notes thereof on file in this court upon the condition that the petitioners for the same shall file in this court a bond, to be approved by the court, in the sum of $500, said bond conditioned that said petitioners will open that portion of said road lying between the middle of sections 23 and 24 T. N., R. 1 E., at their own expense; and that upon the petitioners complying with the foregoing condition that said notes of survey be recorded at length in the record of road surveys, and that said road be declared to be a county road and that the supervisor of the road district do open and work said road as other roads in his district."

These facts concerning the application for and the survey of this proposed road are shown by a certified copy of the entries in the records of the county court; but the petition itself is not found.

A paper purporting to be a notice of the application, dated July 8, 1875, is found among the files of the court with an affidavit of one S. S. Dougins endorsed thereon, showing that it was duly posted, but it is not signed by any one, nor does it indicate in any way at what instance it was posted. Nor does it appear that the petitioners ever gave the bond or opened the road, as required by the order of court, or that the said "notes of survey" were ever recorded in the record of road surveys," as provided thereby.

In the year 1879 J. B. Montgomery became the owner of the undivided interests of George H. Williams, and W. W. Page in said tract of land, and prior to January 5, 1883, he became the owner of the whole interest thereon, at which date he sold and conveyed to the plaintiff, for the consideration of $16,000, a portion of the premises, about 80 feet wide, lying on the southerly side of block 19 and adjoining thereto, and extending from the water line of River street, together with the tenements appurtenant to the 80 feet of said street adjacent to the premises, and in the tide and overflowed lands in front thereof; reserving a ferry landing thereon for the ferry licensed by the county court to the vendor and Wilson on the —— January, 1883, with "egress to and from said landing across the said premises."

On October 5 and December 6, 1882, the county court upon the application of the defendant ordered and agreed with it, to the effect that it might construct and operate a railway propelled by steam or horse power for the transportation of passengers through the town of Albina. "Beginning at the ferry landing at the foot of Mitchel street, thence along said street to Loring street," and thence along "duly platted streets and the county road leading to St. Johns a "gulch" nearly east of the "coal bunkers," below Albina—upon the conditions following: (1) Use use of steam is confined to dummy engines, such as are commonly in use in eastern cities; (2) The cars are not to be run through Albina faster than six miles an hour; (3) The track is to conform to the grade of the streets of Albina as they are, or may be, provided such grades are practicable.

In the answer of the defendant, it is alleged that it has already expended about $40,000 in making preparations for the construction of its road, but it does not appear that anything has been done on the ground towards such construction but the erection of a trestle-work upon the land conveyed to the plaintiff for the apparent purpose of laying a track thereon as a standing or starting place for the cars in connection with a waiting house or station referred, did not give the required bond, and he does not appear to claim and Russell for more than an undivided interest of his property, and he may assert any right pertaining to the ownership of the other half as if that was the whole of his interest.

Neither does the evidence show a location of the road by the proprietors to the public, as a highway. So far as appears it is not even staked out or marked on the town plat, as is the way of any such, and there is no other notice of location to the world, unless the use of the premises by the public for the past two years, with the knowledge and consent of the proprietors. But that is not sufficient, of itself, to establish an adverse user of the street, which is against the owner. It may have been the use as a means of access to the river, but the use must have been for the purpose of travel to establish the fact of the statute of limitations against the claim for the possession. I must have been adverse under a claim of right.

The agreement between the defendant and the county court is, as far as set out in the petition, an executory one, and does not appear to be the grant of any franchise or special privilege by the public to the defendant, and must be construed most strongly against it. Any material doubt or ambiguity in it must be resolved in favor of the public.

In Stourbridge Canal v. Wheeley, 2 Barn. & Adol., 793), the court of king's bench says: "The canal having been made under an act of parliament, the rights of the plaintiff are derived entirely from that act. This, like many other cases, is a bargain between a company of adventurers and the public, the terms of which are expressed in the statute; and the rule of construction in such case is now fully established to be this: That if any ambiguity in the terms of the contract, must operate against the adventurers, and in favor of the public, and the plaintiffs can claim nothing that is not clearly given them by the act."

In the Charles River Bridge case (11 Pet., 544), this language was cited by Mr. Ch. J. Taney, with approbation, and the rule of construction contained therein, applied by the court to the case under consideration.

As the agreement is so ambiguous if not contradictory, as to the place of beginning it must stand, if at all, as a license for the lower privilege and more particular designation rather than the greater and more general one; as if it read—"Beginning at the ferry landing, to wit: at the foot of Mitchel street." And that I think was what the court contemplated in making the grant. For it is not to be supposed that the ingranting a request to lay a track through the "streets" of Albina in the construction of a railway from that place easterly to Vancouver that the court ever thought of authorizing a track to be laid upon the "road" leading down from River street westerly to the river.

Neither do I think that the license of the defendant authorizes it to construct such depots or waiting rooms or platforms for the use of ridge or waiting houses for the convenience of passengers on any road or street.

If it wants property for any such exclusive use or purpose as that, I must obtain it elsewhere than on a public road or street and by purchase from those to whom it belongs. The license is to lay a track on the grade of the streets or roads as they are, so that it will not materially interfere with their use for the purposes of ordinary travel.

The erection of a warehouse or a roundhouse upon this ground would not more materially interfere with this use than the trestle work and waiting house which the defendant now has upon it.

Upon this view of the matter a provisional injunction must issue. There is, it is unnecessary to decide whether the defendant can be authorized by the county court to appropriate a public road or street for the construction and operation of a railway without compensation to the owners of the adjacent property for the new and additional burden thus imposed on the land.

The question has been thoroughly argued by counsel and I have also duly considered upon it. But it is one upon which I prefer not to anticipate the decision of the supreme court of the state if I can avoid it.

However, there is one suggestion which may not be amiss here and that is, that the process by the corporation act for the county court to allow the use of a "public road or street" for "horse lines and constructs of a railway or other road only applies to a road or street legally established according to some mode prescribed by statute, a fact not one that exists merely as a matter of fact and by sufferance of the owner of the property, or by merely dedication of the land to public use.

Let the provisional injunction issue on the plaintiff's giving bond in the approval of the master of this court in the sum of $10,000 restraining the defendant as prayed for in the bill until the hearing or further order of this court.

George H. Williams. H. Teal and E. W. Ringuen for the plaintiff.

C. H. Bellinger for the defendant generally and *Joseph N. Dolph*, as to the right of the county court to appropriate a public road or street for the use of a railway without compensation to the owners of the adjacent property.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Western Oregon.

A power of attorney to convey to Eugene City from Andrew R. Young, of Dayton, Ohio, to James W. Sankey, of New York, authorizing Sankey to sell the Coos bay wagon road and 40,000 acres of land in Coos and Douglas counties. Sankey proposes and is authorized to sell the land and build a railroad from Coos bay to Roseburg.

Coast Mail: The demand around Coos bay for young stock cattle is in excess of the supply, and prices have an upward tendency. The settlers are generally engaged in clearing their farms, and prefer to buy young cattle rather than the older ones, which require more feed. Many persons who consider the prices offered better than they may be able to get hereafter. Spring calves of last year are selling at $9 at $10.

Southern Oregon.

A postoffice has been established at Tallant on Wagner creek.

L. S. Nickerson has been appointed Indian agent at Klamath reservation for the next four years.

Snow fell to the depth of several inches in Klamath county during the recent flurry, but did not lie long. Stock is doing well, and not an unusual amount of feeding is being done.

Washington Territory.

The sealing fleet have all left the Sound for the sealing grounds.

The Chehalis *Bulletin* objects strongly to the proposed change in the Olympia-Montesano mail route.

Bennett, recently placed in the penitentiary for cruelty to seamen, giving prison officials much trouble.

British Columbia.

The *Colonist* reports a rumor to the effect that a daily mail line between Puget Sound and Victoria will be inaugurated May 1st.

Nanaimo *Free Press*: For the year 1882 the Wellington collieries, belonging to Messrs. Dunsmuir, Diggle & Co., sold 230,750 tons of coal, as compared with 187,000 tons for the year 1881. The Nanaimo collieries, belonging to the Vancouver Coal company, for the year 1882, disposed of 91,475 tons of coal as compared with 87,306 tons for the year 1881. The total output for the year 1882 is 322,225 as compared with 220,357 tons for the previous year, and 267,306 tons in 1880. The output for this year is the largest yet made in this district. For local consumption the Wellington collieries supplied during the year 1882, 42,120 tons, and the Nanaimo collieries 14,033 tons, making a total of 56,153 tons for local consumption, as compared with 49,141 tons for the year 1881.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Trying to Consolidate.

Panama, Feb. 18.—Barrios and the friends in Guatemala are trying to establish a confederation with Central America, and are busily at work to that end. Two ministers from Guatemala and Salvador are now in Costa Rica, trying to induce that republic to join them.

Cholera Continues.

On the 4th inst. 27 deaths from cholera and 11 cases showing no signs of abating.

Work Suspended.

The beach at Salina Cruz is strewn with railroad material of all descriptions, and no work is being done. Two thousand men are out of employment.

Treating with Chili.

Panama, Feb. 16.—The Peruvian minister has received the instructions said to be from Chili relative to treating with Chili. It is said that the basis for negotiations will be ceding to Chili the territory lying to the north of Arica, and the payment of a large sum of money.

Chili Firm.

Panama, Feb. 19.—The government of Chili refuses to consider the question of a separate peace, but insists upon the full acceptance of the terms of peace laid down by the victorious powers. Congress is expected to meet in this month. The members of the new congress will be elected in March. It is believed that Peru will refuse to become a State of Chili.

Americans in Prison.

Nine Americans are in prison, surrounded by the military, at Callao, for the cause of the company's vault.

Fear Not.

All editors and writers complaining especially Brown's Iron Bitters and Hiscox's Sulphur Bitters will surely and fast cure. Cures when all else fails. Druggists and reliable people. Send for book, free. Hiscox & Co., 163 William st., New York. Sold by druggists.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Concluded from fourth page.

pickers and brothers, for of any law aiming at that traffic to destroy the social glass is a gigantic life, liberty and happiness? Is not the whole system of the liquor traffic in force an attempt to thwart the public? Is not the beverage to kill? Is it not death? Science says it is. Does it not people the silent city of the dead with a lifeless corps, let statistics tell the story? Has it not ignited on all the town pots, and was of any kind, and there is no other visible sign of public good, unmistakable and unquestionable? It is admitted that the law is a failure of the present age. It has been in force for 7 or 8 years, with the knowledge and consent of the proprietors. But that is not a sufficient plea, if there is a public injury, and it is against the welfare of the people. It is a failure because it is not enforced. Why? Because the people have the power to make it a failure. It is a law that is not wanted by the people. It is a law that is not wanted by the people. It is a law that is not wanted by the people